The Herald for Europe.

Our usual European edition of the Herald, to go by the steamer, will be ready to-day at 2 o'clock. It will contain a report of the markets up to that hour, together with the latest intelligence from Mexico, Washington, and the whole American continent. Price two cents, in wrappers, ready for the mail, which will close at half-past 2 P. M.

Our Foreign Relations.

We have now reached a crisis in our foreign relations. In the matter of the Oregon question, the controversy is brought within a very narrow space. The President has directed Mr. McLane, the can Minister in London, to give the notice to the British government, that the joint occupation of the territory shall be terminated, agreeably to the treaty, at the end of the year. Whether the notice be accompanied with any friendly over-ture, we do not know. We suppose it may be.— On the giving of the notice, the two governments must re-open negotiations for the settlement of this question, or make preparations for an ultimate appeal to the sword. What now is the position of this question, and

what are the prospects?

We conceive that they look difficult, but not insurmountable. They look gloomy, but not beyoud the reach of a bright sun, or a bracing atmosphere.

According to the last intelligence from Europe, the public mind in England, as developed through the press, seems to be settling down on the paral-49, as the basis of the new negotiations-as the "fighting line" between the two countries .-This is conceded by most of the British journals, and particularly by the London Times, and other papers of that ilk, which are probably more in the interest of the Hudson Bay Company than of the British government itself. But this basis of settlement is accompanied with certain conditions of a public nature, looking to English supremacy in the Pacific, and of a private nature, looking to the special interests of the Hudson Bay Company, that seem to invest the negotiation with some difficulty, before a successful termination can be reached. The English newspaper diplomatistsand we suppose the government ones too-are willing to concede the 49th parallel to the Straits of Fuca, and thence through those Straits southerly to the ocean, giving the whole of Vancouver's Island to England. They also claim the free navigation of the Columbia river to the source, and a compensation to the Hudson Bay Company for what property they may give up in that portion of the territory between the river and 49. This would appear to be the ultimatum of England, if we judge by the tone of the press. The next question is, how would this be received by the President and by the United States Senate?

For, after all, the Senate, in this matter, seems to poseess the greatest amount of power in our government, and to carry things in their own way. Mr. Polk will hardly take the responsibility of forming a treaty on such terms. His ultra claims and previous concessions, exhibit so much vacillation, and such a desire to avoid responsibility, that u proposition of that kind, if offered to him, would, we believe, be thrown into the Senate for their first approval. Now, how would such a proposition be received by that body? We speak from a perfect knowledge of the sentiments of many of the democratic and whig members of that body, and from information that can't mislead us, when we say, that we do not believe such a proposi tion would receive a constitutional majority of the Scrate. A compensation to the Hudson Bay Company for the property they would give up-the free navigation of the Columbia to its source, through the American territory, would be conceded, provided some similar concession was made to the United States of the St. Lawrence; but we doubt very much, whether the United States Senate would ever agree to a treaty which would give the whole of Vancouver's Island, unconditionally, to British authority. That Island is the key to the navigation in that region. It contains coal and various other minerals of great value to navigation. The United States government, in its present mind, we are very sure, would not agree to relinquish the whole of that island, although it might to the parallel of 49, running through the Straits of Fuca, and across that island to the Pacific. This would leave the greater proportion of that island to England.

Such, we believe, is the position of the Oregon question, as it now stands, in its narrowest compass, between the two countries; and such difficul-It would be well for both governments to reflect scriously on their positions, and the chances of terminating this question peaceably, or of resorting to the alternative of war and its awful consequences. Of one thing we may be certain and positive, and that is, that if this question can't be settled on the 49th parallel, with conditions similar to those we have mentioned, during the present year, or previous to the termination of the year's notice, we are very much afraid it never can be settled with the consent of any future government in this country. The tendency of the popular mind is, to claim the whole territory, at all hazards, and go to war sooner than to give up any portion. In the present incipient state of public opinion on that point, it is barely possible to make a treaty on the 49th degree, through Vancouver's Island, to the waters of the Pacific. Any delay will lead to difficulties which will result in war at

We speak of this matter in this way, because we speak from facts and knowledge, collected from every quarter, during a residence of three months at the seat of government. The war feeling is just beginning to show itself in this country; and likely enough it is in the same incipient state in England. This has been brought about by the blundering and pettifogging negotiators of the two countries, during the last year. The vacillations of Mr. Polk in claiming, one day, the whole territory to 54 40, and on the next offering to accept 49, has not presented a greater degree of blundering than the obstinacy and affectation displayed by Mr. Pakenham in abruptly refusing the offer made to him last summer, without submitting it to his own government, or in renewing the offer of arbitration, when he knew it would not be accepted. We believe that the British government and Sir Robert Peel, and the present ministry, are of the same friendly and courteous temper as we are sure the Congress of the United States is, with the exception of a few bellicose members among the ultras. We are also sure that the British people and the American people, descended from a common stock, do not want madly to rush into war on any of the points of difficulty that may exist between them on the Oregon question. They have been brought into this apparent collision by the vacillation and blundering of Mr. Polk, our worthy President, on the one side, and by the abruptness and obstinacy of Mr. Pakenham, the worthy British Minister, on the other, aided and assisted by the ignorant, selfish and corrupt portions of the newspaper press in both countries. We trust that the British government and the American government will not triffe with the position in which they respective ly stand, in holding the destinies of the civilized world in their hands, in this small matter about a piece of territory west of the Rocky Mountains. Their responsibility to future generations and to the civilized world is great. May they succeed in answering it. We can be friends or foeswe can shake hands or come to blows with equal composure, recklessness and audacity. The English people do not yet understand the nature of their own blood, with a bright American sky above its head, and a glofious land under its feet.

nate republic appear to be in the utmost co at present, between the contradictory aspects of a foreign war and internal convulsion, at one and the same time.

The government of Paredes is now more e gaged in sustaining its tottoring power than in maturing or conducting an expedition against Texas-or for the recovery of California! The attempt to introduce monarchical ideas in Mexico, and to pave the way for the restoration of monarchy, has almost upset, already, that government. That attempt created a great excitement in the country, and united all the republican youth of the land against Paredes, who was supposed to be implicated in the effort. Santa Anna and Almonte are still at Havana, while their friends are, no doubt, preparing for their return to Vera Cruz, and other portions of Mexico. On the frontier of the Rio Grande nothing has taken place of any moment. General Taylor occupies his position, and notwithstanding the many rumors that have been circulated, there is no probapility that the Mexicans will make any attempt to dislodge him. Indeed, any attempt on the part of the Mexicans against Gen. Taylor, and any defeat on his part, would only rouse a feeling in the United States which would never rest satisfied until an invading army of fifteen, thousand Western riflemen, had reached the capital itself. In the meantime, Texas is filling up. The emigration from the West is fast going on, also, towards California; and the probability is, that before another year shall have elapsed, California and the Northern provinces of Mexico may want to come into the United States Union.

The next news from Mexico will be interesting We expect, positively, another revolution, and another change of government.

REVOLT AMONG THE FIDDLERS .- One of the most amusing émeutes, in a small way, which has taken place in this age of revolutions, is the revolt which took place among certain musicians at the concert given by Noronha, the other evening, before a full and fashionable audience, as it is called, refined down to about one hundred of both sexes. All the orchestra, it appears, bolted for want of pay, or the prospect of pay, and poor Noronha, with the assistance of his lady, gave his concert on his own hook, much to the astonishment and excimement of the company present.

We rather think this revolution among the fiddlers will be a favorable circumstance to the fortune of Noronha himself, and give him one or two concerts, in consequence of the talk it will create among the fashionable and wealthy circles-if these circles have any influence at all. He has been patronized by some of the fashionable people, who are generally weak in their heads, but heavy in their purses.

This singular émeute of the musicians will create great deal of talk; and, while the iron is hot. Noronha should go to work and give a few more concerts on his own hook, assisted by his wife. No doubt the novelty would succeed to perfec-

TEMPLETON AND THE BLACK MAIL MEN.-From some notices in the black mail journals here, on the progress of Templeton up the Mississippi, we are led to believe that there will be some amusement on the return of that distinguished vocalist to this city; and when he attempts to give a concert, preparations seem to be making by the black mail men, who did not succeed well in picking his pockets, to drive him from the concert room, and put a stop to his career hereafter .-This may probably be agreed upon by a few of the attachés of the black mail press, who have no other means of livelihood than what they can pick ap and plunder from public characters. It is the irst open and regular campaign of the black mail corps, and we will feel a good deal of interest to ee how it will end. One of the most distinguished set among the black mail people are those who have been making attempts for years past, to levy upon Captain Rynders, the famous Don Giovanni of the democracy, and of the Empire boys. believe that the violent attacks made upon him would long since have been converted into compliments, if he had but powdered the dust to these distinguished attaches of the press.

Templeton will be in town in a few days, and fun may be expected.

COMMON COUNCIL-THE TOMBS .- The Board of Aldermen, last evening, held a special meeting, and it will be perceived that a project for ventilating and purifying the atmosphere in the Tombs was voted down. We have had, during the term of office of the present Corporation, more "idle wind" spent in useless debates, than would late the Tombs, Almshouse, and every public department about the city. Perhaps some of our worthy city fathers in the Corporation—now on the eve of going out of office—deem this a sufficient reason for denying the wretched inmates of this prison the poor privilege of breathing the wholesome air of heaven. The bad condition of the Tombs has been repeatedly adverted to in our columns, and a trifling appropriation of \$500 for he purposes of ventilation, would do much to improve it. Indeed, the entire atmosphere in this ocality stood long since in need of a thorough purification-a general brushing and sweeping.

Musical.-We understand by letters received by the last steamer, that Sivori, the great Italian violinist-the pupil and legitimate successor of Paganini-may probably visit the United States in a few months, and will remain in this country for a year or more. He may be expected in the month of August coming. Three years ago we had the pleasure of hearing this distinguished artist, during a visit to Europe. His personal appearance is very remarkable, and reminds one more of a youthful Paganini than any of those artists we have seen in this country. His genius and talent are of the highest order, and it is propable that much improvement has taken place in the course of the last few years.

VENTILATION OF SHIPS .- Professor Espy's ventiation is now in operation on board the ship Duchess d'Orleans, pier No. 13, East River where its entire efficiency may be witnessed by those interested in ventilation, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, from 11 till 2 o'clock. The simplicity of the machine, and its capability of introducing pure air rapidly into every part of the ship, and into every cell of a prison, leaves nothing further to be desired. It is the same plan which is adopted with so good effect by the Senate of the United States.

STEAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN.-This splendid steamship, under the command of Captain Mahews, will leave our shores, this day, at 3 o'clock, or England. We understand that she is, as usual, full of passengers. We wish her and her noble Captain, and those who will sail with him, a happy and a prosperous voyage, and a speedy return

Correction.—We published, a few days ago, in our police reports, an account of the arrest of a Mr. Edwin Ferguson, on a charge of assault and buttery, and petit larceny, by a party named Stou-tenborough. We have no disposition to do injustice to either party, and accordingly we do not

tice to either party, and accordingly we do not he situe to publish the following card:—

The public and my friends are hereby requested not to form any opinion in relation to my arrest by Wm. Stouted and population in relation to my arrest by Wm. Stouted and population in relation to my arrest by Wm. Stouted and population in relation to my arrest by Wm. Stouted and Thomas Errey, were arrested last night by officer Birds, of the First ward, charged with stealing a temporary and petit larceny, as on the trial of the frivolous complaint, a different version to the case will appear, by which I will be honorably acquitted of any blame.

EDWIN FERGUSON.

The trial, when it takes place, will, doubtless, be an amusing one. It appears that Ferguson is an expert bird cage maker, about beginning business on his own account, and the petit larceny must have been a petty one, indeed, when hardly a shilling's worth use taken out of his own trunk.

The public and my friends are hereby requested not to form any opinion in relation to my arrest by Wm. Stoutes of the First ward, charged with stealing a boat belonging to William Draddy. The magistrate sent them both to the Fenitentiary as vagrants.

Scealing a Boat—Two boys, named Henry Brundie and Thomas Errey, were arrested last night by officer Hicks, of the First ward, charged with stealing a boat belonging to William Draddy. The magistrate sent them both to the Fenitentiary as vagrants.

Scealing a Boat—Two boys, named Henry Brundie and Thomas Errey, were arrested last night by officer Birch.

Stealing a Boat—Two boys, named Henry Brundie and Thomas Errey, were arrested last night by officer Birch.

Stealing a Boat—Two boys, named Henry Brundie and Thomas Errey, were arrested last night by officer Birch.

Stealing a Boat—Charles Steward, charged with stealing a boat belonging to William Draddy. The magistrate sent them both to the Fenitentiary as vagrants.

Scealing a Boat—Two boys, named Henry Brundie and Thomas Errey, were arrested last night by officer Smith, of the 5th

ed last evening, with Mrs. Mowatt as Margaret, and off as Elmore. The plot of this play is very ably stained, and the language highly poetical and chaste at we think the dialogue might be cut down with a But we think the dialogue might be cut down with a pread deal of advantage, as it is so long that unless supported by the very highest talent, it is act to become wearisome. This is the only material defect in the play, which is really a noble production. The part of Margaret is one well adapted to Mrs. Mowatt's style and powers, and her acting of the character is graceful, spirited, and natural. But we must find fault with her reading of one or two passages, as she is so generally accurate, that she can afford a mint of even hyper-criticism. First, then, in the second scene of the 3rd act, when, after throwing her arms around Elmore's neck, she starts up and exclaims, "Now. I'm ready!"—the transition from deep grief and tenderness to a sort of resigned fixedness of purpose was too sudden and unnatural. The change was instantaneous—it ought to have been gradual. Again, in the 1st scene of the 4th act, after learning Lafont's designs, when she exclaims, "Thou knave," &c. this was delivered in a very high key; whereas, the previous sentence having been ended on a low tone, this should have commenced low, and have risen gradually with the swell of the sentence. These triding errors, and a sight redundancy of gesticulation, were the only blemishes we noticed last evening. But, with these exceptions, we can speak of her impersonation of the character with the highest praise. Mr. Vandenhoff's Ellmore is, beyond question, the best part we have ever seen him perform. We cannot speak too highly of it. It was grand, masterly, and such as we candidly confess, we did not think him capable of. His face, and agonized manner, in the 2d scene of the 3d act, was one of the most effective things we have ever seen. He was completely master of the part, and we learnot conceive that it could be done better. We wish we had space to speak of Mr. Dyott's Lafont, of Fisher's Jean Ruse, and of Barrett's St. Loo. They were all three highly meritorious speak of Mr. Dyott's Lafont, of Fisher's Jean Ruse, and of Barrett's St. Loo. They were

Bowery THEATRE.—"Macbeth" was performed last night at the above theatre, with distinguished success. The Macbeth of J. R. Scott was indeed a grand effort; and it met with the success deserved, in the unbounded ap-plause of a crowded house. The other characters were plante of a crowded soute. The other characters were enacted with equal skill and ability. Altogether, the whole, both in scenery and machinery, and in every other respect, was a delightful performance; and, with the thrilling piece which succeeded, gave unqualified satisfaction. This evening "Richelieu" will be brought forward, to be followed by the "Old Toll House,"—a bill of fare rich and bright with attractions.

GREENWICH THEATRE.-The performances at the Greenwich, last night, were of their usually interesting haracter, and came off with considerable applause. Yan kee Hill was of course excellent, although there was not quite so much humor in his manner, as he generally displays. Mr. Duff made some fine points, and is evidently a growing favorite among the frequenters of this theatre. The bill for to-night is a good one, comprising the "Knight of the Golden Fleece," the "Yankee Pedlar," and "A Kiss in the Dark."

CHRIST'S MINSTARLS.—Christy's Minstrels still continue to draw large and fashionable houses to listen to their sweet music. They will only remain here through this week, and we would advise all lovers of good music to give them a call.

week, and we would advise all lovers of good music to give them a call.

Howes' Circus.—Howes' mammoth circus will be at Paterson, N. J., to-day. It was at Newark on Tuesday, and was crowded to such excess that over one thousand persons had to leave. They will have four performances at Paterson, in two day's time, when they will move to Morristown, and there remain one day. This magnificent company consists of one hundred and forty men and horses. Madam Macarte and the Scotch Giant are with it. Dan Rice, the best clown of the present day, is also with the company. Their career has been a truly brilliant one, and the lovers of equestrian performances should, by all means, avail themselves of the opportunities given of visiting this circus, as it passes through the country, as it is probably superior to any other now on a tour. The riding of Madam Macarte alone is well worth the charges for admission, as she is, without doubt, the most skillul and graceful artist in her line living.

NAVAL .- A detachment of 230 seamen-a portion of them from the Ontario, at Baltimore-left here yesterday afternoon for Boston, in charge of Lt. Calhoun. They are for the frigate United States, destined to the coast of Africa and the Mediterranean as the flag ship of Commodore G. C. Read. The following is a list of her officers:

C. Read. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—Joseph Smoot; Lieutenants—H. H. Bell, G-A. Prentiss, A. H. Kilty, John Rodgers, Wm. H. Brown, G. H. Scott; Fleet Surgeon—Thomas Dillard; Assistant Surgeons—E. K. Kane, H. O. Mayo; Purser—H. Bridge; Chaplain—Wm. McKenny; Acting Master—S. J. Shipley; Lieutenant of Marines—T. T. Sloan; Captain's Clerk—P. T. Brown; Purser's Clark—S. Henriques; Passed Midshipmen—James L. Tillotson, J. McL. Murphy, Joseph D. Daniels, Wm. De Koven, E. Y. McCauley, A. T. Byrens, S. D. Spencer; Boatswain—M. Hall; Gunner—D. Rankins; Carpenter—C. Jordan; Sailmaker—J. Frazer.

ner—D. Rankins; Carpenter—C. Jordan; Sailmaker—J. Frazer.

List of Officers attached to the United States steamship Princeton, at Boston, bound to Vera Cruz:—

Commander—Frederick Engle; Lieutenants—1st, John M. Gardner; 2d, Charles S. Boggs; 3d, Edward C. Bowers; —Master—Robert H. Wyman; Surgeon—Lewis W. Minor; Assistant Surgeon—J. Howard Smith; Purser—Wm. A. Christian; Passed Midshipmen—Geo. B. Balch, Wesley W. Bassett; Midshipmen—Dawson Phenix, Thomas Young, and Edwin F. Gray; Carpenter—James McDonnell.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster Gene-GENERAL POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster General was employed from Thursday last until yesterday, in opening the bids for carrying the mails in the western section, for which the contracts come round this year. The number of offers is very great. We understand the bids amount to about 18,000. In the State of Arkansas alone there are between 60 and 70 routes, and more than 1100 bids were made. We understand, further, that the saving to the department under these bids will be from 30 to 40 per cent. And it is hoped that in consequence of the reductions in the cost of transporting the mail, and in addition to this, if the postage law be so changed that letters on which the five cents postage is paid be reduced from half an ounce to a quarter of an ounce, it may come to pass, at no distant time, that the department may be able to pay its own expenses, without drawing for additional resources upon the events. department may be able to pay its own expenses, without drawing for additional resources upon the general
treasury. The Postmaster General is anxious to expedite the mails, as well as to reduce the expense. He is
now enguged on a scheme for transporting the mail from
Boston to Washington, in 24 hours; and if all the railroads will but extend the same facilities which some are
willing to do, the work will be accomplished. He proposes to economise the time which is now lost at the post
offices at Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., in waiting for the
mails, so as to hand in the bag at the Post Office as the
car passes, and receive in return the made-up mail bag
for the post offices on the route.—Washington Union,
May 6.

man, so as on an in the made-up mail bag for the post offices on the route.—Washington Union, May 6.—2n Old Black "Pigeon" Caught.—A black fellow named Antone Williams, who is a well known "stool pigeon" for certain officers who hang about the Tombs for such miserable business, was "pulled" by officer McManus, of the 6th ward, on suspicion of stealing a piece of cloth, for which an owner is wanted. Why don't the magistrate send this notorious thief up for the second offence, and endeavor to rid the community, for a time at least, of such a thieving scoundrel?

Robbing a Boarding Heuse.—Officer Norris, one of the Chiel's aids, arrested yesterday a young man called Wm. F. Wikhington, charged with robbing the boarding house of Mr. Crawford, corner of Bowery and Bayard street, of a coat valued at \$15, belonging to Mr. Henry Sandford, one of the boarders, and a cloak belonging to one of the other boarders—also another sack coat belonging to Mr. Henry Sandford, one of the boarders, and a cloak belonging to one of the other boarders, and a cloak selonging to one of the community of the same of the content of the content

regular monthly meeting at their rooms in the University, on Tuesday evening last—the Hon. Albert Gallatin in had been received from various historical and antiquarian societies, in answer to the circular directed to them by the New York Historical Society, soliciting their ald in memorializing Congress for a more extensive distribution of scientific works, particularly those connected with the United States Exploring Expedition. There was read, also, a letter from the Academy of Science, and Letters, in Palermo, with a request by the officers of that society to be enrolled as members of the New York society, as corresponding members. The regular librarian being absent, Mr. Benedict detailed the books and works that had been added to the library since the last meeting. Among these were several valuable scientific that society to be enrolled as members. The regular librarian being absent, Mr. Benedict detailed the books and works that had been added to the library since the last meeting. Among these were several valuable scientific works of ancient days. Mr. Andrew Warner presented the poll list for the city of New York, for the year 1769. Mr. Wetmore presented an Anglo-Chinese Almanac for year 1846. Several other relics were presented, among which was a medal struck in honor of the renowned Paul Jones. The report of the nominating committee who had under consideration the names of several gentlemen as members of the society, was then read, and the gentlemen nominated were admitted to membership. The venerable President announced, that in conformity with a resolution of the society, paused at a former meeting, he had despatched to Congress the memorial of the society praying that the privilege which this society, in common with all colleges, academies and seminaries of learning have hitherto enjoyed, of importing books, scientific works, instruments, &c. should be continued to thom, and called upon Mr. Campbell, M. C., then present, and requested him to say a few words on the subject. Mr. Campbell then said that he was one of those who hoped that the tarif would not be at all altered during the present session of Congress; but if it were altered, he had hopes that this privilege would be continued. Mr. Campbell said he had received a communication in relation to a distribution of the works of the Expedition, but that under the circumstances, a greater distribution than that provided for by an act of Congress could not be made. The act limited the printing to one hundred copies; but afterwards one hundred and fifty and didicional copies had been printed, making two hundred and fifty in all. The committee of Congress, continued Mr. Campbell, have a proposition under consideration to republish the work on a less expensive scale than the one on which it has been published, so that it could be circulated more generally throug

preme Being.

RULES FOR MEN ASOUT TOWN.—We purpose publish ing, from time to time, a number of rules for men about town, by which they can live with as little expense a possible, and associate with the upper crust of society.

RULE 1.—To GET YOUR TORACCO.—To a gentlemar who uses a large quantity of the weed, quite an expense accrues in the course of a year. Therefore, whenever you feel a disposition for a quid, enter the nearest refectory or hotel. If the former—look around as though you expected to meet a friend there at that hour; look into the boxes, and be very much surprised at not finding him Then turn to go out, and as you pass the tobacco box or the end of the bar, take a quantum sufficit, and march out. If you happen to be nearer a hotel, go into the office and look carefully over the list of arrivals, and wear an air of strange astonishment on your face, as you wear an air of strange

out. If you happen to be nearer a hotel, go into the office and look carefully over the list of arrivals, and wear an air of strange astonishment on your face, as you look up and find that your particular friend has not arrived. Then take tobacco as before prescribed. You may, if you choose, take a double quantity; the surplus of which, put in your pockets for future use, when no hotel or refectory is convenient. N. B.—This is practiced by the most respectable bucks in town.

RULE 2.—TO GET A BREARAST.—A man about town. Sometimes wakes up in the morning and finds himself mines funds sufficient to procure him a breakfast. In this dilemma there is but one legitimate mode of procedurego to the best eating house in the city, and call for the bill of fare; select the dishes most agreeable to your taste, and have them served up. After finishing your meal, walk boldly up to the bar, take a glass of brandy and water; put your hand in your pocket, carelessly, and not finding your purse, look a little wild; try the other pocket, then, with some trepidation; thrust your hand into your breast pocket, then try all the others; and then, with an air of surprise, assure the bar-keeper that "really your must either have lost your purse, or left it at your must either have lost your purse, or left it at your must the same plan at the next eating house.

RULE 3.—TO GET a DINNER.—Go to one of the fashionable hotels about dinner time, and when the gong sounds, take your place at the table—eat with the most perfect sonchalance, and enter into conversation with the gentlemen on each side of you upon some one of the exciting topics of the day. Rise when they rise, and walk out. The waiters will take you for a guest of the gentlemen with whon you have been conversing so intimately, and they will take you for a visiter like themselves.

Capt. Creasy, of ship Oneida, has brought home in irons Samuel Koop, alias Daniel Halsey, seaman, of Ireland, who, on the outward passage, stabbed Jacob Lewis, who was left in the hospital at Canton, his life being despaired

of.

SACRILEGE.—On Sunday morning last, an entire suit of clerical robes, viz: silk gown, scarf, cassock, &c., together with sundry prayer books, and a surplice, were stolen from the church of Saint George the Martyr, No. 410 Broadway. The rector, the Rev. Mr. Marcus, has as yet received no tidings of the stolen property, although the theft was immediately communicated to the Police at the

Station House.

THEFT.—A large quantity of clothing of various kinds was stolen from the house of D. P. Kidder, No. 14j Crosby street, during moving time. It is supposed they were taken by a woman between 30 and 40 years of age, who was in the habit of calling at the house to solicit charity, under the pretence of being in a state of pregnancy. At her solicitation the family allowed her to assist in moving, during which it is supposed she stole the articles, the loss of which was not discovered until the goods were unpacked at Newark, N. J.

Stoless.—A questity of sections of the stole of the stoles. STOLES.—A quantity of goods were yesterday stoles from the store of J. & T. Conent, No. 21 Cedar street.

Coroner's Office, May 6—Death from the Kick of a Horse—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at a house in 24th street, between 2d and 3d avenue, on the body of John Morrow, bern in Ireland, 15 years of age.—It appears the boy was aweeping behind a horse in a stable, on Monday last, and he suddenly kicked up and struck the boy in the stomach, injuring him so severely that he died in consequence yesterday morning. Verdict accordingly.

Common Council.

Board of Aldermen.—This Board held a special meeting last evening, the President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A message was received from his honor the Mayor transmitting the return of the prisoners confined in the city prison. Ordered on the file.

Professor Espy.—Report in favor of employing Professor Espy, who proposed to ventilate the Tombs, for a sum of \$500.

Ald. Bargas opposed its reception on the ground of the inexpediency of the measure.

Ald. Henny was in favor of ventilating the city prison, which much wanted full circulation of air through the cells, and

Ald. Bennson moved to lay on the table.

Ald. Meassante considered that such a step was essentially necessary, as all the Board must have experience of the difficulty of sitting in the Court from the foul air therein, which always gave them a head-ache. (Laughter).

therein, which always had never felt the influence of the air, or any inconvenienc in sitting in the Court room when there and presiding on the bench. He would, however, withdraw his motion.

there and presiding on the bench. He would, however, withdraw his motion.

Ald. Messerole.—The gentleman speaks of the little influence which this state of the air had upon his mind or knowledge-box when on the bench. (Laughter). He differed, however, with the gentleman of the 3d. He (Ald. Messerole) did not bottle up his knowledge or carry it in his pocket (laughter) as did the gentleman of the 3d. (Renewed laughter). He carried what little he had in his head—and moved that the matter be referred to a special committee.

Ald. Butags considered the prison was well ventilated, even in summer time, and in a way which they all knew. The motion to refer was lost. Ayes 5, noos 6.

Ald. Butags here moved to lay on the table. Lost.—Ayes 3, noes 7.

Ald. Brages here moved to lay on the table. Lost.—
Ayes 3, noes 7.

The question on the report was taken and lost. Ayes
5, noes 6.

Report in favor of re-imbursing Benjamin F. Tenniman
in a sum of \$65 75 for expenses defrayed by him defending a suit brought against lim as Inspector of Elections.
Lost. Ayes 2, noes 9.

Report in favor of leasing certain piers at foot of North
river to R. Crooks & Co. Adopted.

Report in favor of increasing the salary of Jacob Ramsay, Mayor's First Marshal, to \$1,000 per annum, to commence from the first day of June last. The question on
this report was taken and lost. Ayes 3, noes 7.

Report in favor of extending the contract to first January, to the contractors, Follock and Cummins, for building sewers in 23d street. Adopted.

After concurring in some unimportant papers from the
Board of Assistants, the Board adjourned.

FROM CAPE HAYTIEN.—April 22, 1846.—Since the departure of the Gladiator, which sailed for New York on the 8th, we have had no political change worthy of note. Ex-President Pierrot has been ordered to reside in the South, where he has no personal in-

fluence.

Riche's government is considered as settled, at least for the moment, and every thing is now quiet. The market is overstocked with American produce, especially in respect to the articles of flour, pork and soap. Our island produce is in good demand at the following quotations; coffee, 18; a 19; logwood, 8; a 9; Spanish dollars, \$3.50

conee, let a let be a sailed for Boston, leth inst.

The brig Osceola, Pierce, sailed for Boston, leth inst.

The following vessels are in port; brigs Mary Ellen, McCloud, for Boston in four days; Smyrna, Sprague, for do, disch., and schr May Bee, of Kingston, for do., in 10 days.

— Cor. Phil. Exchange.

t ten o'clock. The roll of delegates was called by cretary, after which the following gentle men were added to the list, as delegates :- Dr. Chester A Pope, of St. Louis; Dr. A. Dans, of Brandon; Dr. Spalding, of Montpelier; Dr. Allen,

Brandon; Dr. Spalding, of Montpelier; Dr. Allen, of Middleburg; Dr. Fenelon Hasbrouck, of the New York City Lunatic Asylum. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were thon read by the Secretary, and adopted. Dr. Hayrs, from the committee for preparing the proper business to be undertaken by the Convention, reported the following resolutions from the committee:—
Whereas—It has been shown, by experience, that the association of persons enguged in the same pursuit, facilitates the attainment of their common objects; therefore, Resolved, That it is expedient for the medical profession of the United States to institute a National Medical Association, for the protection of their interests, for the maintenance of their honor and respectability, for the advancement of their knowledge, and the extension of their usefulness.

maintenance of their knowledge, and the extension of their usefulness.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to report a plan of organization for such an association, at the meeting to be held in Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in May, 1847.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare and issue an address to the different regularly organized Societies and chartered Medical Sokools in the United States, setting forth the objects of the National Medical Association, and inviting them to send delegates to a Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in May, 1847.

Resolved, That it is desirable that a uniform and elevated standard of requirements for the degree of M. D. should be adopted by all the medical schools in the United States, and that a committee of seven be appointed to report on this subject at the meeting to be held in Philadelphia on the 1st Wednesday in May, 1847.

Resolved, That it is desirable that young men, before being received as students of medicine, should have acquired a suitable preliminary education, and that a committee of seven be appointed to report on the students of medicine, should have acquired a suitable preliminary education, and that a committee of seven be appointed to report on the standard of acquirement which should be exacted of such young men, and to report at the meeting to be held on the first Wednesday in May, 1847.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the medical profession in the United States should be governed by the same code of medical ethics, and that a committee of seven be appointed to report a code for that purpose at the meeting to be held at Philadelphia on the first Wednesday in May, 1847.

Professor Pattison, of the University of New York

May, 1847.

Professor Pattison, of the University of New Yor.

city, moved that the aforesaid resolutions be adopted.

After some remarks by Dr. Stranss, the resolutions were read seriatem, and the vote agreed to be taken upon each resolution separately. After several motions an amendments to change the time of the next meeting of the Convention had been offered and voted down, the whole of the resolutions were, one by one, unanimously adopted, without allowables are not provided to the continuously adopted, without allowables. of the resolutions were, one by one, unanimously adopted, without alteration, ou motion of Drs. Pattison, Bedford and other members, upon the distinctive resolutions. This matter having been disposed of, after some desultory conversation, in which Drs. Manly, Haxhall, Davis, Griscom, and Hays, participated, relating to the insertion of the words "by teachers and preceptors" after the word "exacteds in the 5th resolution, the Convention took a recess for a short time.

"exacted" in the 5th resolution, the Convention took a recess for a short time.

AFFERNOON SESSION.

The credentials of Dr. G. Summer, of the Medical Society of Connecticut, and those of Dr. Mason, of Kings county, Virginia, were presented, and they were admitted as delegates to the convention.

Dr. CLYMER asked permission to make a correction, of what he styled an error, which he described as being personal to himself; which appeared in the Herald's report of the proceedings of yesterday. The supposed and imputed error consisted in not giving the amount of votes on a motion made by Dr. Haxhall yesterday, to lay some matter on the table. The votes there omitted to be given, (which omission was also made by the Secretary himself in his minutes, so trifling was the affair) were 34 for laying on the table, and 31 against the motion.

The Secretary was allowed to amend his minutes, by inserting the amount of the above votes, which he did, and the Herald does the same.

A member moved to reconsider the second resolution, which motion, after a slight debate, in which Doctors Balley, Harhall and Davis participated, was laid upon the table.

Dr. Barles then offered the following resolution:—

the table.

Dr. Bartles then offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the union of the business of teachit
and licensing, in the same hands, is wrong in principal
and liable to great abuse in practice. Instead of co
ferring the right to license on Medical Colleges and Sta
and County Medical Societies, it should be restricted
one board in each State, composed in a fair proportion
representation from the Medical Colleges and professis
at large the nay for whose services as examiner, shou one operation from the Medical Colleges and profession at large, the pay for whose services as examiner, should in no case depend upon the number licensed by them.

A member moved to lay the above resolution upon the table; but after some remarks by Drs. Stewart and Clymer, the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn.

Dr. Parish then moved that the said resolution be referred to the committee on the requirements to be made on conferring degrees.

or conferring degrees.

Dr. Manur hoped that the resolution which he regarded of the utmost importance, would be referred to a special committee, and he accordingly made a motion to that

effect.

Dr. Baxley briefly opposed the motion; whereupon Dr. Maxley replied in a lively strain, which called down thunders of applause and laughter.

Dr. Barles briefly advocated the reference to a select committee; when, after some remarks in opposition by Dr. Warrington, Dr. Baxley moved to lay the motion on the table, which was put and carried.

The question recurred on the motion to refer the said resolution to the general committee, on which the ayes and noes were called for.

Before taking the question, Dr. Hassacuck made some remarks tending to show the necessity of dividing the business of tuition from the office of conferring degrees, or of licensing.

or of licensing.

Dr. Davis followed in a long speech on the same side.

Dr. Davis followed in a long speech on the same side. Some little skirmishing then took place at the conclusion of his speech, on a motion by Dr. Baxley to take the vote by States, which was afterwards withdrawn. Dr. Suwax moved to lay the whole resolution on the table, on which motion Dr. Bartles called for the ayes and noes, which were ordered, and the motion to lay on the table was lost—ayes 34 noes 40.

The question then recurred on the motion to refer to the general committee on requirements, which was taken by ayes and noes, and carried—ayes 58, noes 23.

Previous to the vote, Dr. McNaughler addressed the Convention briefly in favor of the reference. While the votes were counting, the President laid before the Convention a communication from Messrs Lee & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, presenting sundry new medical works to the Convention.

he Convention.

A motion of thanks to the College and University for

A member offered a resolution for the formation of a committee of five, to be charged with the duty of urging upon the various State governments the propriety and necessity of effecting a uniform, simple and regular system of registration of births, marriages and deaths, which was adopted.

A motion of thanks to the officers of the Convention for the zeal, activity, and industry, which they had shown in the exercise of their several charges, was made and carried unanimously.

A member movee that the proceedings of this Convention be printed and published in pamphilet form, for general circulation among the profession; which motion was carried, together with a motion subsequently made, that the New York delegation should take upon itself the charge and duty of the said publication, and cause 10,000 copies to be printed for general circulation.

Dr. Garscon offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of gentlemen therein named to prepare a regular and uniform nomenclature of diseases, for the guidance of officers in the report and registration of deaths under the several diseases to which they are attributed, which was agreed to.

The Chairman announced the several committees appointed under the several resolutions, and read the names to the Convention.

Dr. Warannoron read a resolution, which he afterwards withdrew, complimenting the Convention upon

or the Convention.

Dr. Warrington read a resolution, which he after

Dr. Warrington read a resolution, which he after-wards withdrew, complimenting the Convention upon the harmony which had distinguished its discussions, which he described as "eminently characteristic of the spirit of the medical profession," which remark caused loud and repeated bursts of laughter. On motion of Dr. Belli, the Convention agreed to ap-prove of the labors of the Sydenham Society of Lon-don.

don.

An invitation was laid before the Convention, by the chairman, by which Dr. Delafield, of New York city, invited the members of the Convention to his house this evening at Bleecker street, at 8 o'clock. The invitation was then unanimously accepted by the members of the Convention.

Convention.

The thanks of the Convention were then voted unanimously to the President, for his firm, gentlemanly, and impartial conduct in the chair.

Dr. KRIGHT, the President, returned thanks in a neat and brief address, whereupon the Convention adjourned

Dr. Kriuser, the President, returned thanks in a neat and brief address, whereupon the Convention adjourned sine die.

Movements of Travellers.

The arrivals, especially by the Southern train, last night, were so numerous, as to render accommodations, at the principal hotels at least, inconvenient. The departures have been few, which leaves the hotels almost inaccessible to further increase. At the

AMERICAN—T. Kipock, Newburg, Capt. Brewster, West Point; W. Caivin, L. L.; Robert Neilson, John Neilson, Philada; Major Ripley, Springfield; J. Gulick, Pa.; Thos. Hale, Vermont; Capt. McClellan, U. S. A.

Asyon—J. W. Smith, Boston; Joseph Peabody, Salem; J. Pillman, Geneva; George Loring, Boston; Alexander DeWitt, Masa.; Thomas Coolige, Boston; C. Smith, Connecticut; Robert Barry, Baltimore; C. Leverege, do; J. R. Fowell, Ala.; C. Buckholt, Miss.; Ed. Alexander, Charleston; Mr. Holland, Norwich; S. Thompson, Birmingham; B. Gardner, J. Rodgers, Boston; F. Jacques, do.; R. W. Coffin, do; J. Dix, Geneva; S. Stoddard, Itheca; R. D. Morris, Springfield; Aug. Sillern, London.

CITY—J. Meliozet, Phila; H. Livingston, do; Dr. Spencer, N. J.; Ed. Harris, do; N. Sturdevant, Boston; J. Q. Cochrane, do; Col. Gratiot, Detroit, Mr. Tucker, Baltimore; Jos. Wheelock, Boston; Wm. Toby, Kinderhook, Capt. Needer, Cannadsigua; J. Sutherland, Hudson; J. B. Champing, Philada.; Col. Chas. Oakley, Illinois; Samuel Gliddon, ship Oregon.

Franklins—Mr. Cunningham, Geo.; T. Sealey, Canandaigua; F. Calhourt, Bridgeport; G. Jerome, New Haven, Geo. Phippen, Boston; S. Cunnington, Masa; A. Wager, Rhinebeck; B. Bliss, Springfield; J. Davis, Albanp; S. Griffin, Warrensburgh; P. Ripley, Milwaukie; J. Stevenson, Canada; E. Dubois, Kingston; M. Benedict, Providence; B. Monell, do; Ira Sherman, Bridgeport; Ed. English, Philada.; Hugh Ely, John Gow, Maryland.

Howard—F. Rider, West Point; A. Perignon, Ogdonsurgh; Julius Tower, N. Y.; Mr. Burnham, Washington, A. Roberts, Philada; B. Blenbane, Conn.; J. Van Brunt, L. I.; Hon. Samuel Phelps, Vermont; H. Me

Peck, Burlington.

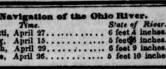
NAVAL STATION WANTED AT SAVANNAH.—The newspapers at Savannah, Georgia, are carnestly urging upon Congress the propriety of making a naval station there. The harbor is represented as being well adapted for this purpose, and much stress is laid upon the fact that it is the only harbor for five hundred miles south of the Chesapeake, where frigates can ride in safety

kins. Dr. Wieting gives his second lecture of the co (Thursday) evening, in Clinton Hall, at 7½ o'cloc digestion and digestive organs; the connection ext when the stomach and other parts of the system; it tance of preserying the stomach in a healthy stage; it

and look upon the liniaments of your own countenance, defred more exact than the reflection thrown back by the tror, go to the National Daguerrian Gallery of Professor ambe. No. 25 Broadway, and your most ardent wish car gratified at a very trifling expense.

From the Editor of the New York Sun, of April 2th.—Dr. Fruchtwanders's Preparations.—Sunner is near at hand, and with it comes the usual swarms of roublesome vermin. For the positive extermination of musuitoes, flees, ants. cockronches. beebugs, mother, rats, misches, &c., &c., where the best of the positive preparations are the only ones in me, which may be relied upon. To be and at his office, 23 Liberty street.

Dressing Cases.—The attention of the trav-elling public is respectfully invited to the subscribers complete and varied assortment of the above useful and convenient ap-pendages to a gentleman's toilet. Their assortment embraces every variety of portable cases, suitable either for a long or short journey, each containing all that is necessary for a tou-eller's toilet, in the most desirable and compact form.



MONEY MARKET. Wednesday May 6-6 P. M.
There is a little better feeling in the street, and the ge-

neral impression is that prices must soon experience a very material improvement. Money is still scarce and in demand. There is very little doubt, howin Wall street, and private advices confirm the accounts received through the papers. There appears to be local causes for the depression that still exists in the market, which will gradually subside, as our accounts from the other side improve.

At the first board to-day, Harlem fell off † per cent;

Norwich and Worcester, Reading, Farmers' Loan, Morris Canal, and Canton †; Long Island, and Pennsylvania &, closed at yesterday's prices; Ohio & improved †, and Ohio 7s 1. Since the departure of the Caledonia for Liverpool, on

the 1st inst., there has been very little done in govern or State stocks, and the market generally had been rather unsettled. Questions for the fancy stocks have fluctu ated from day to day a fraction—up one day, and down the next. This feverish state of things has been caused by the tightness in the money market, by the unsettled position of our political affairs, and by the contest con-tinually going on between the bulls and the bears. The latter class of operators is much the strongest party in this market; the bulls being comparatively weak, which accounts in a measure for the slight effect of favorable news, from any quarter, upon prices. This, in connec-tion with the reports constantly circulated in relation to our difficulties with Mexico, and the movements of the keep the market more depressed than it otherwis President in relation to the notice resolutions, tend to Quotations for sterling exchange rule much higher

now than at the same date last year, which can be attri-buted almost entirely to the position of our foreign trade; the tightness in the money market doubtless has some in-QUOTATIONS FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE IN THIS MARKET.

1816, May 6, 3% a9% 5.26% a5.25 39% a9% — a5% 78% a - 25% 78% a - 25% a - 25% a - 25% 78% a - 1845, May 15, 3% a 9 5.27% a - 23% at0 — a35% 78% a - It appears, by the most recent official returns, that up to the 1st of May, 1846, the importations were larger, by several millions of dollars, than they were for the corres-ponding period in 1845; and it also appears that in the same period; the exports this year have been more limited than last. This change in the foreign trade of this port is very good evidence that it has been the same througho We do not anticipate any difficulty from this state of

things otherwise than a temporary stringency in the mo-ney market, and perhaps some shipments of specie, as the evil will regulate itself, and the balance against us soon become equalized. We have abandoned all hope of liquidating the balance against us by shipments of cotton, as it is preity well settled that we have not the raw material to ship; that the crop is short just about the extent of the falling off in exports—that the advance in prices on the other side, will come too late to benefit the growers or shippers on this side, and that our exports are therefore not likely to be increased much, by any favorable change in the cotton markets of Europe. Our only hope is in a reduction in our importations, which we trust, for the re-mainder of the season, will be limited. We can only egulate the balance against us in this way ; in the mea time it is possible that immediate remittances in bills of exchange, or in specie will be required, on accounof the tightness in the money markets of Great Britain. Eight months of this commercial year have passed

include the principal growing months for our principal staples. Most of our cotton comes to market and goes forward before the first of May; the rest of the season is generally used up in securing the new crop. Our exports, of every description, are made principally between the first of September and the first of May, and after that time the quotations for foreign exchange, depend almost entirely upon the extent of our imports and experts for the previous eight months.

The annexed statement exhibits the value of mercent statement in the statement of the statement in the statement i

dise imported into and exported from this port in each o the first four months of this year, compared with last :-COMMERCE OF NEW YORK-VALUE OF IMPORTS AND

	1845.		1846.	
ebruary ebruary darch	Imports. 6,310,159 4,730,293 6,174,077 5,908,360	Reports. 1,467,935 1,829,635 2,317,302 2,459,053	Imports. 5,219,600 4,632,292 9,750,300 6,334,271	2,100,844 1,845,915 1,851,917 2,366,161
mports \$	23,122,894 8,864,845	8,064,845	25,956,641 7,907,687	7,907,687
over exports. \$			\$18,048,954 ort. over 63	ports, fo ^r

the first four months of this year, compared with last was \$2,990,903. A comparative statement of the aggre gutes, is as annexed :-AGGREGATE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

This is the actual position of the foreign trade of this port, so far as the importation and exportation of mer handise is concerned. The following analysis of exports exhibits their destiation, and the value of shipments to each country. >-

PORT OF NEW YORK—EXPORT DURING THE MORTH OF APRIL, 1846.

| Where to. mdz. | Free | Dutia'c. Total | Great British Colonies | 220,512 | 13,317 | 24,732 | 703,521 | 13,711 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 13,721 | 2,722 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302,525 | 302, Total to Great Britain. 938,388
France 284,123
spanish Islands 110,031
Grazils 31,990
Davish Islands 33,530
Ceutral America 77,799
hina 248,920 29,038 6,859 8,962 3,331 222 12,749 5,452 1,006,450 298,629 171,010 42,229 40,860 53,288 254,372

80-18,773 112 21,500 3,334 32,812 6,912 76,506 6,823 67,712 10,361 31,567 4,531 8,222 6,463 5,483 14,578 2,397 35,770 303 36,184 6,388 26,031 12,702 5,375 4,650 2,657 837 5,080 Exponse to GREAT BRITAIN DURING APRIL.

Plour. Wheat. Corn. Meat.

Barrels. Bushels. Bushels. Barrels.
30,256 63,223 12,063 2,000 The value of the exports to Great Britain and depen

dencies in April was nearly one-half of the aggregate exports for the month. France stands second in the list

Baring's circular of the 19th of April, says that American stocks remained without favor, and sales, if forced must be made at reduced prices. No rate has been es taglished for Maryland stocks, since the receipt of the news that the Legislature of that State had separated without adopting measures for the resumption of the re-

Public and private accounts, in relation to the London and Liverpool corn markets, differ slightly in their quo-tations. Baring's circular says "that the corn trade continues depressed, while supplies of foreign wheat and flour are daily arriving. United States flour, in bend, has been sold at 25s per barrel, and it cannot be quoted above that for any quantity. Scarcely any demand for bonded